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شروط النشر:

١. ان يكون البحث مطبوعاً على الحاسوب، وتزود هيئة التحرير بثلاث نسخ منه مع نسخة على قرص ليزري (CD).

٢. ان لا تزيد عدد صفحات البحث عن (٢٥) صفحة ولا تقل عن (١٥) صفحة من الحجم العادي (A4) ويستثنى من ذلك النصوص المحققة على ان يدفع الباحث مبلغ (١٠) عشرة الاف عن كل صفحة إضافية إذا كان البحث يزيد عن ٢٥ صفحة للبحوث داخل العراق و٨ دولار امريكي للبحوث خارج العراق.

٣. يمكن ان يكون البحث جزءاً من رسالة الماجستير أو أطروحة الدكتوراه التي أعدها الباحث على ان يلتزم الباحث بوضعه على قالب المجلة واستكمال المعلومات المطلوبة باللغتين العربية والانكليزية، وألا يكون قد سبق نشره على أي نحو كان أو تمَّ إرساله للنشر في مجلة أخرى ويتعهد الباحث بذلك خطياً.

٤. يلتزم الباحث بإجراء تعديلات المحكمين على بحثه وفق التقارير المرسلة إليه وموافاة المجلة بنسخة معدلة في مدة لا تتجاوز (١٥) يوماً.

٥. أن يكون البحث ضمن الاختصاصات الانسانية ومن ضمن ابواب المجلة الستة الثابتة.

٦. يخطر أصحاب البحوث بالقرار حول صلاحيتها للنشر أو عدمها خلال مدة لا تتجاوز ثلاثة أشهر من تأريخ وصوله لهيئة التحرير.

٧. لا ترد الأبحاث إلى أصحابها سواء نشرت أم لم تنشر.

٨. يلتزم الباحث بدفع أجور النشر المقررة والبالغة ١٠٠ ألف دينار عراقي داخل العراق و١٠٠ دولار أمريكي خارج العراق وكذلك دفع مبلغ ٢٠ ألف دينار عراقي لعمل استلال الكتروني.

٩. يلتزم الباحث بدفع أجور الاستلال الكتروني البالغة ٢٠ ألف دينار عراقي للبحوث داخل العراق و٢٠ دولار أمريكي للبحوث المستلمة من خارج العراق.

١٠. في حال قبول البحث للنشر في المجلة لا يسمح للباحث بإعادة نشره في مكان آخر إلا بعد مرور سنة كاملة على تأريخ نشره فيها.

١١. يطبع البحث ببرنامج (Word)، وتوضع الرسوم أو الاشكال – إن وجدت – في مكانها من البحث على أن تكون صالحة من الناحية الفنية للطباعة.

١٢. أن يكون البحث خالياً من الأخطاء اللغوية والنحوية والاملائية.

١٣. يجب اتباع الأصول العلمية والقواعد المرعية في البحث العلمي.

١٤. يجب أن تكون الخطوط كالآتي:

أ- اللغة العربية: نوع الخط (Simplified Arabic) حجم الخط (١٤).

ب- اللغة الانكليزية: نوع الخط (Times New Roman) حجم الخط (١٤).

١٥. عمل الهوامش يكون بنظام تلقائي (تعليقات ختامية) في نهاية البحث، ويكون الترقيم مستمراً، مع التدقيق في تسلسل الترقيم.

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١. **البحوث العلمية:** تنشر المجلة البحوث العلمية الأصيلة والمخطوطات المحققة في مجال العلوم الإنسانية.

٢. **المؤتمرات والندوات العلمية:** تنشر المجلة بحوث المؤتمرات والندوات العلمية المحلية والعربية والعالمية والتي عقدت حديثاً في مجال العلوم الإنسانية وضمن ابواب المجلة الستة الثابتة.

ملاحظات النشر:

١. البحوث المنشورة في المجلة تعبر عن آراء الباحثين ولا تعبر عن رأي المجلة.

٢. ترتيب البحوث في المجلة يخضع لاعتبارات فنية.

٣. تستبعد المجلة أي بحث مخالف لقواعد النشر أو الذي يرفض من قبل الخبراء.

٤. يعطى الباحث نسخة مستله من بحثه.

العنوان البريدي: جامعة تكريت، كلية الآداب، مجلة آداب الفراهيدي

معلومات الاتصال

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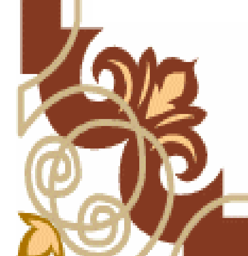
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Causativity

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ABSTRACT

A causative verb is used when talking about something done by someone for another person. This means that the subject caused the action to happen, but did not do it themselves. Perhaps, they paid, asked, or persuaded someone to do it. Causation can be regarded as an integral part of human communication. Hence, Causative processes are of great importance in English language. Therefore, this research primarily concerns with the typology of causative constructions, specifically lexical and analytic causative verbs as well as the subdivided types of lexical causatives, namely, ergative and pseudo-intransitive verbs.

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1. Introduction:

Shopen (1990) states that causative verb reflects more action than that of its non-causative equivalent. In general, the causer is considered as a subject of the causative verb. In English, most verbs can be used intransitively without changing the role of the subject. For instance, "he *ate* the soup" (transitive) and "he *ate*" (intransitive), here the only difference between them is that the latter sentence does not specify what was eaten. On the contrary, the role of the subject changes when the verb is ergative. For example, "it broke the window" (transitive) and "the window broke" (intransitive).

Valeika and Buitkiene' (2003:113) indicate that "a causative process is a resultive process, it changes the situation being described. Structurally, causative processes are of two kinds: synthetic as (kill, ripen) and analytic as (make+ infinitive and let+ infinitive)". In causative material process, an external agent or force causes something to happen. In the paradigm case, a resultive, purposeful human agent causes an affected to undergo the action named by (Downing and Lock, 2006:132).

1. 1. Definitions:

Causativity is referred to as a person whose intentional action is seen as the ultimate source of the causal relation (Maat et al., 2000: 1324-40). Recently, the causative case has the appellation of lexical causative (Wolf, 2003: 120-88). When an actor affects an object intentionally and directly, this means that there is no intermediately link in the causal chain consisting of a second actor or of a natural event with causal potency. Downing and Lock (2006: 132) show that the causative case is the case when a controlling, purposeful, responsible agent directs its energy towards something or someone (the affected) so that this undergoes the action named by the verb with a consequent change of state.

In a causative case, sometimes an action is not performed by a person directly. The subject (a person or an entity) causes the occurrence of the action by forcing, persuading, or assisting an agent (another person or entity) to perform it. Thus, this subject does not perform that action, but the action is performed by another agent (another person or entity) (License, 2014: 1).

Shopen (1990: 331) believes that a causative case may be expressed in three ways: analytic (syntactic), morphological (synthetic) and lexical. A causative process is the case where a human agent directly affects a change of state in a secondary participant (the patient). It is of two types, namely, analytic and lexical causative (Lemmens, 1998: 21). "In linguistics, a causative abbreviated cause is a valency-increasing operation that indicates that someone or something else to do or be something or causes a change in a state of a non-volitional event" (www.glossary.sil.org).

Foolen and Der Leek (2000: 259) opine that causative construction can be classified into two major types based on the productivity or regularity of causative forms, namely, productive causative and lexical causative. Productive causatives are realized by the use of the causative



verbs, such as "cause and make". On the other hand, lexical causatives are typically manifested in languages as a class of transitive verbs, such as "cut, destroy, melt, kill, open and boil".

1. 2. Objectives of the Study:

The aim of this study is to determine the causativity construction with the feeling required to convince someone to do something and the other neutral constructions.

1. 3. Literature Review:

In human thinking and reasoning, causativity is an essential concept. In fact, most, if not all, languages have a range of lexical expressions specifically designed for communicating causal relation (Stuker et al., 2008: 197). According to Wolf (2007: 1-13), the knowledge of causal relation is of importance in our everyday life. It denotes what people learn when inducing causal relations and what they mean when using causal language. For example, it is natural to say that this sentence (Lightening causes fire, while oxygen causes fire) sounds quite odd (Wolf et al., 2005: 4).

Languages have multiple ways of expressing causation, for instance, English conjunctions (e.g., because, since), prepositions (e.g., thank to you) and verbs (e.g., break). Many languages have two types of causative forms for verbs (Ni, 2012: 4). Verbs that convey the notion of cause and result are called lexical causatives as in the following example:

1. Alice broke the glass.

The second type of verbs that convey only the notion of cause is referred to as periphrastic causatives as in the following example:

2. Alice caused the glass cup to be broken.

Finally, Wolf et al. (2005) state that relevant studies also reveal that this model does not only reveal the underlined semantic system of causation in English, but also in other languages such as German, Spanish, Russian and Arabic, suggesting that force dynamic events conceptually salient across languages.

2. Lexical Causative Verbs:

2.1. Ergative Verbs:

Lyons (1968: 352) indicates that ergative verbs are one-place predicates. They can become transitive via a syntactic transformation known as an ergative or causative transformation. In grammar and morphology, ergative verbs can be used in a construction where the same non-phrase can serve as a subject in case of intransitive verb and as an object in case of transitive verb. Generally, these verbs tend to communicate a change of state, position or movement (www.en.wikipedia.org).

Dawning and Lock (2006: 163) mention that "when the affected object of a transitive-causative clause is the same as the affected subject of the corresponding intransitive clause, we have an ergative pair." Moreover, "verbs which allow dual use as either three-place transitive predicates or



two-place predicates are sometimes referred to as ergative predicates" (Ford, 2009: 293).

2.2. Types of Ergative Verbs:

Jesperson (1927: 332-347) distinguishes several forms of verbs with a high degree of ambiguity and overlapping. In their current use, ergative verbs represent:

1. Verbs of Movement and Change.

They include such verbs as "alter, bend, circulate, dash, diminish, issue, melt, change, fade, twist, gather, freez, start, form, increase, separate, shake, shoot, thaw, upset, lock, spoil, move, roll, drop, improve, grew", etc...

2. Verbs derived from adjectives.

They consist of these verbs: "bleach, brighten, close, cool, clear, empty, fill, heal, open, and warm". In addition to other verbs that end with the suffix (-en): widen, weaken, darken, etc...

3. Causative and inchoative.

Some pairs of lexical alternates like "sit, set, lie, lay, rise, raise, sink, grow, ring, starve" etc…

In Cowan's (2008: 22) point of view, ergative verbs can be divided into two classes:

A. Paired ergative verbs, such as "shatter, break, bounced, boil, drop, and close". All of which have a transitive verb counterpart as follows:

1. The ship sank (paired ergative).
2. The submarine sank the ship (transitive counterpart).
3. The ship was sunk by the submarine (transitive counterpart in the passive voice).

B. Unpaired ergative verbs, such as appear, disappear, emerge, and die, do not have transitive counterpart. Thus, they can never appear in sentences in the passive voice, as follows:

1. He fainted after the party (unpaired ergative) = *He was fainted after the party (unpaired ergative in the passive voice).
2. The accident occurred late last night (unpaired ergative) = *The accident was occurred last night (unpaired ergative in the passive voice).

2. 3. Ambitransitive Verbs:

"An ambitransitive verb is a transitive verb that is used with just one core argument" (Coupe, 2007: 168). Coupe (2007) realizes that these verbs can be transitive or intransitive with no explicit morphological affixation that shows the change in the transitivity feature. Ambitransitive verbs are of two types. First, verbs for which the subject of the intransitive verb corresponds to the subject of the transitive verb semantically. Second, verbs where the subject of the intransitive verb corresponds to the object of the transitive verb. They can be formed as follows:

A. S=O, for example:

- Get in.



- Stand something up.
- Go down.

B. S=A, for example:

- Poke through.
- Paddle.
- Go round.
- Do something.

Black and Motopanyon (1997) opine that this form may or may not involve a direct object. In English, there are many ambitransitive verbs including read, break, and understand. Ambitransitive verbs have two forms, distinguished by the arguments with their syntactic role, which are:

A. Agentive (S=A):

This form refers to verbs where an argument of the intransitive (S) is agentive and agrees with the agent (A) of the intransitive as in:

1. Mary (S) is knitting.
2. Mary (A) is knitting a scarf (O).

In the above two examples, Mary is the doer of the action (the knitting). In this form of ambitransitive, candidates include verbs where it is possible to describe an action in general terms regarding a specific patient. Verbs of this kind include eat, follow, help, knit, read, try, watch, win, know, and many of this kind.

B. Patientive ambitransitive:

It refers to a verb where an argument of the intransitive (S) agrees with the object (O) of the transitive. Consider the following sentence:

1. John (S) tripped.
2. John (A) tripped Mary (O).

In sentence (8), John performs the action. In this form of ambitransitive, candidates are verbs that affect an agent spontaneously or can be engaged by an agent (e.g., melt, break, etc.) (www.en.m.wikipedia.org).

2. 4. Pseudo-Intransitive Verbs:

"The notion of pseudo-intransitive was proposed to characterize verbs that are transitive but allow their objects to be freely deleted" (Black and Motopanyan, 1997). Pseudo-intransitive verbs can be expressed as a large number of transitive verbs can occur without an object being mentioned (Suedon et al., 2010: 252). For example, there are verbs like eat, translate, drink and cook.

Downing (2006: 135) thinks that pseudo-intransitive is a form of affected subject, occurring with specific processes. In this construction, transitive verbs, such as break, read, eat, fasten, translate, tan wash, and lock, are constructed in combination with an affected subject, e.g:

1. Glass breaks easily.
2. This book does not shut properly.
3. Some synthetic fibers will not wash. Usually, they dry-clean.

With respect to the difference between a pseudo-intransitive and an intransitive verb is that a transformed sentence can elicit an object for



pseudo-intransitive verbs (Tood and Hancock, 2005: 289). Consider the following example:

- What do we eat at 8:00 pm? Dinner.

Whereas no object can be elicited for intransitive verbs as in:

* What did she arrive?
* Whom did it emerge?

Downing (2000: 135-136) argues that the difference between pseudo-intransitive and other intransitives lies in that:

1. They express a general property or tendency of the entity to undergo (or not) the process concerned (e.g., The glass breaks easily= denotes a specific action).
2. Pseudo-intransitive verb occurs in the present tense.
3. It comes in combination with negation, a modal (often will/will not), or adverb (e.g., easily, well), to specify the tendency of the entity undergoing the process.
4. There is a cause, but no agent can be added using a by-phrase.
5. No corresponding transitive construction is found either in active or passive form exactly expressing the same meaning as other types of intransitive verbs.
6. Colloquial language is translated poorly for making a statement about translators supposed as lacking of skill rather than about the property of such language.

2. 5. Analytic Causatives:

An analytic causative verb is one final type of question, relying on a combination with such verbs as make and turn where the agent causes a change of state in the affected participant (Dawning, 2006: 134). According to Kemmer and Verhagen (2013), an analytic causative is a two-verb structure, expressing a predicate of causation and effect. Thus, the following English expressions represent analytic causative constructions.

- I made him leave.
- Seeing her again caused him to lose his composure.
- We let him come along.

Analytic causatives are not normally considered valence-increasing operations, even though they can be interpreted semantically (Pany, 2002: 181). In most cases, the causative verbs consist of matrix verbs (expressing the notion of cause) whose sentential complement refers to the caused event. Nadther (2017: 2-3) explains that English and other languages have a second kind of causative construction. Analytic or periphrastic causatives do have the cause and result component separate at surface structure; they are formed by using a causing verb as an auxiliary. In fact, internally caused intransitive verbs do not have a cause in their meaning, and not participate in the causative alternation. They have only one argument, which is typically an agent, rather than something that is acted upon, e.g:

17. (a) The children danced.

*(b) John danced the children.

18. (a) The audience gasped.



*(b) The magician gasped the audience.

19. (a) Alice fell down.

*(b) The white rabbit fell Alice down.

The event structure of these predicates does not "naturally" have a place for an external agent (dance), for example, is a volitional (agentive). The children are directly responsible for their own movement (Gasp and fell) can both be involuntary (although perhaps prompted by an external factor); no external causer manipulates your lungs. However, it is easy to imagine a situation in which an external causer or force does something that precipitates the internal action as in:

20. A magician performs an astonishing trick, which elicits a gasp from the audience.

But how do we express this kind of causation? With the use of periphrastic causative make as in:

21. John made the children dance.

22. The performer made the audience gasp.

23. The white rabbit made Alice fell down (Nadther, 2017: 2-3).

Conclusion:

This paper explains how causation is referred to according to the typology. Two general types of causative verbs are identified, namely, analytic and lexical verbs. Analytic causative verb is a two-verbs construction, while lexical verbs are divided into three forms: 1) ergative verbs, which are subdivided into two types, paired and unpaired ergative; 2) ambitransitive verbs are of two kinds, patientive (S=O) and agentive (S=A); and 3) pseudo-intransitive verbs.



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